

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☒

Property Name: Greenville House Inventory Number: WA-V-210
Address: Hearthstone Mt. Access Road Historic district: yes ☒ no
City: Clear Spring Zip Code: 21722 County: Washington
USGS Quadrangle(s): Clear Spring
Property Owner: Maryland Department of Natural Resources Tax Account ID Number: 014059
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 5 Tax Map Number: 20
Project: Indian Springs DNR, Historic Sites Assessment Agency: Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources
Agency Prepared By: Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.
Preparer's Name: Edie Wallace Date Prepared: 12/9/2008
Documentation is presented in: Washington County Courthouse; U.S. Population Census; Maryland Archives
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes Listed: yes
Site visit by MHT Staff yes ☒ no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Within a rugged section of the Bear Pond Mountains in a remote hollow stands the Greenville House, historically the William H. Bridendolph House. It stands near the 1100-foot contour line on an unnamed ridge adjacent to the south side of Hearthstone Mountain, facing east. The area is fully wooded, but the USGS map indicates that a mountain farm once existed with cleared land extending up the ridge to its crest. The remnant complex includes the small two-story log house and the foundation of a south-facing bank barn, located just north of the house. The original access to the little farmstead was a winding trail leading off of Catholic Church Road. Today the entrance is from the newer access road to Hearthstone Mountain's summit which runs from Hanging Rock Road. By this access road, the house is about 1.7 miles from Hanging Rock Road.

The Greenville House is so-named for the last owner of the house and farm complex, George W. Greenville, who owned the house and the 65-acre "Sawyer's Palace" south parcel from 1962 to 1969 when he sold it to the Maryland DNR. Recorded on the Maryland Historic Sites Survey in 1976 as a deteriorating building, it seems likely the Greenvilles never occupied the farmstead. The house was likely built by William H. (Harry) Bridendolph shortly after his purchase of the south half of the home farm from his father Harrison in 1893. Harry (William H.) Bridendolph lost possession of the farm in 1914 and from then to 1969 it passed through five owners. The Greenville House is an example of late 19th century vernacular log construction in very poor condition.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended ☒
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
MHT Comments:

Jonathan Sager
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

2/12/09
Date

B. Kintz
Reviewer, National Register Program

2/12/09
Date

200900196

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

WA-V-210

Greenville House

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The two-story log dwelling was extremely simple in design and construction with flat notched corners and a one room floorplan. There is evidence of an outbuilding immediately northwest of the house and a barn foundation of stone approximately 100 feet to the north.

The house has lost integrity of setting, materials, association and feeling due to the missing support buildings and the condition of the landscape which no longer is identifiable as farmed area. Deterioration of materials has likewise compromised their integrity. Thus the building has lost important character-defining features that would provide it with architectural significance (Criterion C) or associations with the past (Criterion A). The house is not associated with any persons of historical significance. The property is not considered individually eligible for the National Register.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of

Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. WA-V-210

1. Name of Property

(indicate preferred name)

historic William H. Bridendolph House

other Greenville House (preferred); DNR Site #13

2. Location

street and number Hearthstone Mt. Access Road, off Hanging Rock Road not for publication

city, town Clear Spring X vicinity

county Washington

3. Owner of Property

(give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Maryland Department of Natural Resources

street and number Tawes State Office Bldg, 580 Taylor Ave.

telephone

city, town Annapolis

state MD

zip code 21401-2353

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Washington Co. Courthouse

tax map and parcel Map 20, Parcel 5

city, town Hagerstown

liber 499 folio 407

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
- ☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- ☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
- ☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- ☒ Other: MIHP 1976; MIHP 1984

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<u>2</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u>3</u> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<u>3</u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>3</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			<u>0</u>

7. Description

Inventory No. WA-V-210

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Physical Description

Within a rugged section of the Bear Pond Mountains in a remote hollow stands the William H. Bridendolph House, known also as the "Greenville House". It stands near the 1100-foot contour line on an unnamed ridge adjacent to the south side of Hearthstone Mountain, facing east. The area is fully wooded, but the USGS map indicates that a mountain farm once existed with cleared land extending up the ridge to its crest. The remnant complex includes the small log house and the foundation of a south-facing bank barn, located just north of the house. The original access to the little farmstead was a winding trail leading off of Catholic Church Road. Today the entrance is from the newer access road to Hearthstone Mountain's summit which runs from Hanging Rock Road. By this access road, the house is about 1.7 miles from Hanging Rock Road.

The house is a two and one half story log bank house with a stone foundation that inserts into the slope so that it is a full story high at the front (east) elevation, and only a short extension above ground level at the rear (west) elevation. The house is two bays wide at the front and rear elevations. Above the foundation, the construction is of hand hewn logs, with completely flat notching secured with wire toe nails. The exposed ends of the logs are completely square. Traces of whitewash remain on the logs, and there is no clear evidence, such as nail holes or surviving nailers, to indicate that the building was ever sided. Diagonally placed short lengths of split and sawn wood form the chinking, covered with brown coat and white coat daubing. The roofing material is corrugated sheet metal, and part of a flue remains inside the south gable end.

Evidence remains of a shed roofed porch across the front which was in place when the house was previously recorded in surveys in the 1970s and 1980s. Now some of the collapsed structure and roofing lies on the ground along the front foundation. A stone pier for the porch remains at the northeast corner. Remnants of ceiling joists for the porch protrude from the wall.

Windows and doors have been boarded shut, except at the ground level. Evidence in the frames shows that windows were double hung, but no reference remains to tell the glazing pattern. Simple flat board trim surrounds the openings. The two doors are opposite one another in the north bays of the east and west walls. The exterior surface of the doors is tongue and groove. There are no transoms.

The interior of the house contains just one room at each story. A staircase enclosed with tongue and groove beaded paneling is constructed against the north wall. It rises from the northwest corner, and has a small closet underneath. The surface is the white washed inner sides of the wall logs and the daubing. The flooring consists of circular sawn pine boards. Trim around the doors and windows is plain boards, mitered at the corners and with a bead at the outer edge. Baseboards have a bead at the top. The front entrance interior surface is a four panel door with

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. WA-V-210

Name
Continuation Sheet

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surface mounted cast iron lock with ceramic knob. The door to the stairway is likewise a four panel door.

Foundation remnants of an outbuilding are located just northwest of the house.

Evaluation of Integrity:

In the 1970s MIHP survey form for this property the house is described as deteriorated. However, aside from the fallen porch, and a missing section of roof in the northeast corner, the place has not changed in a major way in the past 30 years. The house has lost integrity of setting, materials, association and feeling due to the missing support buildings and the condition of the landscape which no longer is identifiable as farmed area. Deterioration of materials has likewise compromised their integrity. Thus the building has lost important character-defining features that would provide it with architectural significance or associations with the past.

8. Significance

Inventory No. WA-V-210

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Specific dates	unknown	Architect/Builder	unknown
Construction dates	ca.1890		

Evaluation for:

☒ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Greenville House is so-named for the last owner of the house and farm complex, George W. Greenville, who owned the house and the 65-acre *Sawyer's Palace* south parcel from 1962 to 1969 when he sold it to the Maryland DNR. Recorded on the Maryland Historic Sites Survey in 1976 as a deteriorating building, it seems likely the Greenvilles never occupied the farmstead. The two-story log house was likely built by William H. (Harry) Bridendolph shortly after his purchase of the south half of the home farm from his father Harrison in 1893. Harry (William H.) Bridendolph lost possession of the farm in 1914 and from then to 1969 it passed through five owners. The Greenville House is an example of late 19th century vernacular log construction in very poor condition. The two-story log dwelling was extremely simple in design and construction with flat notched corners and a one room floorplan. There is evidence of an outbuilding immediately northwest of the house and a barn foundation of stone approximately 100 feet to the north. The remains of this mountain farm complex are in very poor condition and are therefore not considered eligible for the National Register.

Historic Context

While the valley lands of Washington County were easily converted to the general/grain farming traditions carried in by German and Pennsylvania-German immigrants, the mountains bordering the valleys on the east and west provided different opportunities for development. Covered with old growth trees and laden with iron ore, the mountains were soon home to several iron furnace operations. The Green Spring Furnace, nestled within the North Mountain ranges to the west, was established in 1765 by Lancelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson (Scharf, p. 1295). The insatiable need for wood to provide charcoal for the furnaces ensured that previously forested mountain land was eventually cleared.

Through the first half of the 19th century, the west-central region of Maryland became known for grain production. Grain was sold in bulk, or processed into flour and meal, or distilled into whiskey. These commodities were shipped to markets in Baltimore or Philadelphia. Shipping

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name
Continuation Sheet

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from western Maryland was a problem, and hindered the growth and prosperity associated with grain production. There was no reliable inland water route to the farming areas, although navigation of the Potomac River was seasonally available from the 1790s through 1828. Road transportation served as the primary artery for the freight hauling needs of the region. Maryland, therefore promoted turnpike development, although most of these toll routes were privately funded. The output and growth in population in the western areas of Maryland encouraged construction and improvement of roads.

In 1806 the Federal government began the construction of a highway that would lead to the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase lands comprising much of the central portion of the United States. The "National Road" began in Cumberland, Maryland following the old Braddock Road, a rough wagon track established by explorers and traders, and led to Wheeling in Virginia (West Virginia) and later on to Terre Haute, Indiana. The main wagon road from Baltimore to Cumberland, a collection of privately owned and operated turnpike segments that ran through the heart of Washington County was eventually upgraded and consolidated to become part of the National Road system. The National Pike, as it became known, was one of the most heavily traveled east-west routes in America with traffic passing all hours of the day and night. The Pike passed through both the town of Clear Spring and the village of Indian Springs spawning hotels, taverns, and shops. It was in 1819 that Indian Springs received its name by virtue of its new Post Office (Scharf, p. 1294).

Construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal along the Potomac River as an alternative transportation system began in 1828 and reached the western districts of Washington County by 1839. Not only did the canal open a new avenue of transportation for agricultural products but it also became a source of employment for many who lived nearby. The "canal towns" of Washington County, as well as throughout the adjoining rural areas, were full of men whose occupation listed on the census as "boating on the canal" or "boatman." Other common occupations in rural Washington County included farmer, farm laborer, and – in areas around the several active iron works – miner, collier, and "works at furnace."

The Clear Spring and Indian Springs Districts in Washington County benefited from both the National Pike and the C&O Canal in close proximity. Although highway transportation waned as the canal and railroad peaked through the second half of the 19th century, both districts ranked among the higher rural district populations in 1880 (Scharf, p. 974). Still, the west-central Maryland "bread basket" saw a slow decline in the dominance of grain production and milling, largely due to the advances in steam powered mills and the railroad. As mid-western farms began to concentrate on wheat, the farms of Washington County developed a more diversified

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Name
Continuation Sheet

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product list, eventually shifting to dairy products, fruit, and vegetable production. By 1900, the "General Farm" designation was commonly found on the census in Washington County.

The advent of the automobile in the first decades of the 20th century briefly revived the aging National Turnpike. However, the urbanization and industrialization process of the late 19th century gradually transformed the economy of Maryland. While agricultural pursuits continued in the rural parts of the state, their relative importance as the driving force of the economy declined (Bruchey in Walsh and Fox, p. 483, 484). In 1920, Maryland had become 60% urban with slightly over half the state's population in Baltimore (Crooks in Walsh and Fox, p. 590). Meanwhile suburban residential districts and recreational areas spread outward from Washington D.C. and Baltimore into Montgomery and Baltimore Counties, a trend that has continued to the present. The conversion of farmland use to dairy and orchards led to the decrease of traditional agricultural industries particularly milling and attendant businesses and industries.

The 1930 drought and the Great Depression brought more woes to Maryland farmers. In 1931, one of the major bank failures in Maryland was the Central Trust Company of Frederick and its 11 branches. When it collapsed, it affected 14 smaller banks in western Maryland. This troubled the already depressed farming area in central and western Maryland even more. The bleak economic outlook for farmers in the region encouraged even more people to leave the land and try to turn their fortunes in the city.

After World War II with the advent of the post war booming manufacturing economy and the emerging Cold War, population began to shift once again. This time with the encouragement of the government's new interstate highway system, the defense highways developed in the Eisenhower administration, upwardly mobile and automobile owning city dwellers left the urban environments of Washington DC and Baltimore to create suburban neighborhoods on the edges of the cities. Since the late 1940s, suburban development has sprawled outward into and throughout mid-Maryland substantially reducing agriculture and profoundly altering the rural scene.

Architecture

Log construction remained very typical in Washington County throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, as shown by the vast number of remaining log houses built before 1860. Dwellings built of log range from small cabins to large and pretentious houses. They were almost always covered with clapboards, stucco, or, in the 19th century, with brick casing. Covering the logs in

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Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

most instances seems to have been the intent upon construction, as suggested by examination of log structures in the area that show little or no weathering on their log walls beneath siding.

The people of mid-Maryland built according to the materials that were available to them, sometimes drawing upon long-established traditions based upon European and British patterns and upon their own interpretations of current styles and construction techniques, adapted to local conditions. Elements of fashionable styles were incorporated into the region's buildings along with traditional features. With the exception of exterior applications of stylistic door treatments and symmetrical fenestration, typically, the more fashionable architectural elements were found on the interior in the form of moldings, mantels, and stairs. Although there are pure stylistic examples, particularly dating from the later 19th century, the vast majority of the region's buildings are vernacular structures.

Resource History

The Bridendolph family emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania where William Bridendolph was born around 1805. William and his wife Martha had their first son Harrison in Pennsylvania before they immigrated to Maryland where six more children were born. William Bridendolph may have been living on the 158-acre tract of land owned by Anthony Britendolph (possibly his older brother?) called *Sawyer's Palace* when it was sold in 1837 to the Zeller brothers for \$1,000 (Deed Book [DB] SS, p. 772). Although no deed was ever recorded, William Britendolph claimed he purchased the tract from the Zellers in an 1843 mortgage of the property (DB OHW 1, p. 487). In 1840 William recorded a resurvey of *Sawyer's Palace*, but the resurvey was never patented.

In 1843, William Bridendolph (Britendoll) mortgaged *Sawyer's Palace*, along with the four acres of corn and three acres of buckwheat "growing in the ground," to neighbors Thomas Mains and Levi Moore for a debt of \$500 which he owed the two men (DB OHW 1, p. 487). This was just the beginning of a series of debts and mortgages that Bridendolph, and later his sons, juggled through the following decades.

Through the 1860s and 1870s, William and Harrison Bridendolph transferred the *Sawyer's Palace* home farm and a number of other tracts back and forth several times. The 1877 Atlas of Washington County showed the tract on Rabble Run under the name "H. Bridendolph," indicating that it was Harrison who then occupied the home farm (see attached 1877 map). In 1888, *Sawyer's Palace* was "in the occupation of said Harrison" when his father William sold it back to him once more for \$100 (DB 92, p. 345).

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Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. WA-V-210

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

The 1870 U.S. Population Census record for District 15 (Indian Springs P.O.) listed Harrison Bridendolph as a 40-year old farm laborer. William, age 3, was the second son of Harrison and Franny Bridendolph. Listing his real estate value at just \$500, Harrison Bridendolph was typical of his neighbors in the Bear Pond Mountain area, many of whom were listed as farmers, laborers, and boatmen on the nearby C&O Canal.

Harrison Bridendolph subdivided the *Sawyer's Palace* home farm in 1893, selling the north half of 83 acres to Rebecca McKee (relationship unknown) and her husband James McKee. The "southern part" (subject farm), totalling 75 acres, Harrison sold to his son William H. (Harry) for \$150 (DB 100, p. 676). Harry was about 26 years old and probably just starting a family. In 1900 he was listed on the U.S. Population Census as a farmer aged 34. His wife Elizabeth was 28 and their daughters Martha and Virgin [sic] were aged 6 and 2. In 1910, William H. Bridendolph listed himself as a farmer on a "Small Farm."

It was in 1914 that William H. Bridendolph lost possession of his 75-acre farm "with improvements," part of a tract referred to in the deeds as "the Harrison Bridendolph land" (DB 145, p. 68). The property was sold by order of the Equity Court by the Washington County Sheriff Otto King. The property passed through several owners who lived in Pennsylvania and several Equity Court cases and was likely occupied by tenants until it was finally sold to the Maryland Game and Inland Fish Commission (now DNR) by the Greenvilles in 1969 (DB 499, p. 407).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. WA-V-210

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 2002 (CD-ROM).
U.S. Population Census Records. HeritageQuest Online, www.heritagequest.com.
Walsh, Richard and William Lloyd Fox, eds. Maryland, A History. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974.
Washington County Land Records, Washington County Courthouse, Hagerstown, MD
Washington County Patented Certificates, Plats.net, www.msa.md.gov.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property approx. 1/2 acre
Acreage of historical setting 65 acres
Quadrangle name Clear Spring

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The survey boundary includes the log house and barn ruins.

The surveyed property is located within the historic 65-acre south parcel of *Sawyer's Palace*.

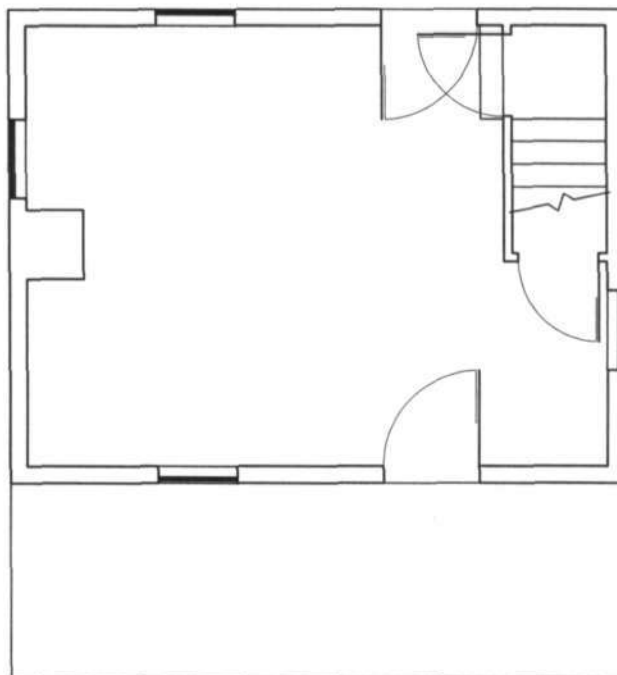
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Paula S. Reed, Ph.D., architectural historian; Edie Wallace, historian		
organization	Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.	date	December 2008
street & number	1 W. Franklin St., Suite 300	telephone	301-739-2070
city or town	Hagerstown	state	Maryland

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



HEARTHSTONE MOUNTAIN ACCESS ROAD, CLEAR SPRING, MARYLAND

SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"

WA-V-210 William H. Bridendolph House

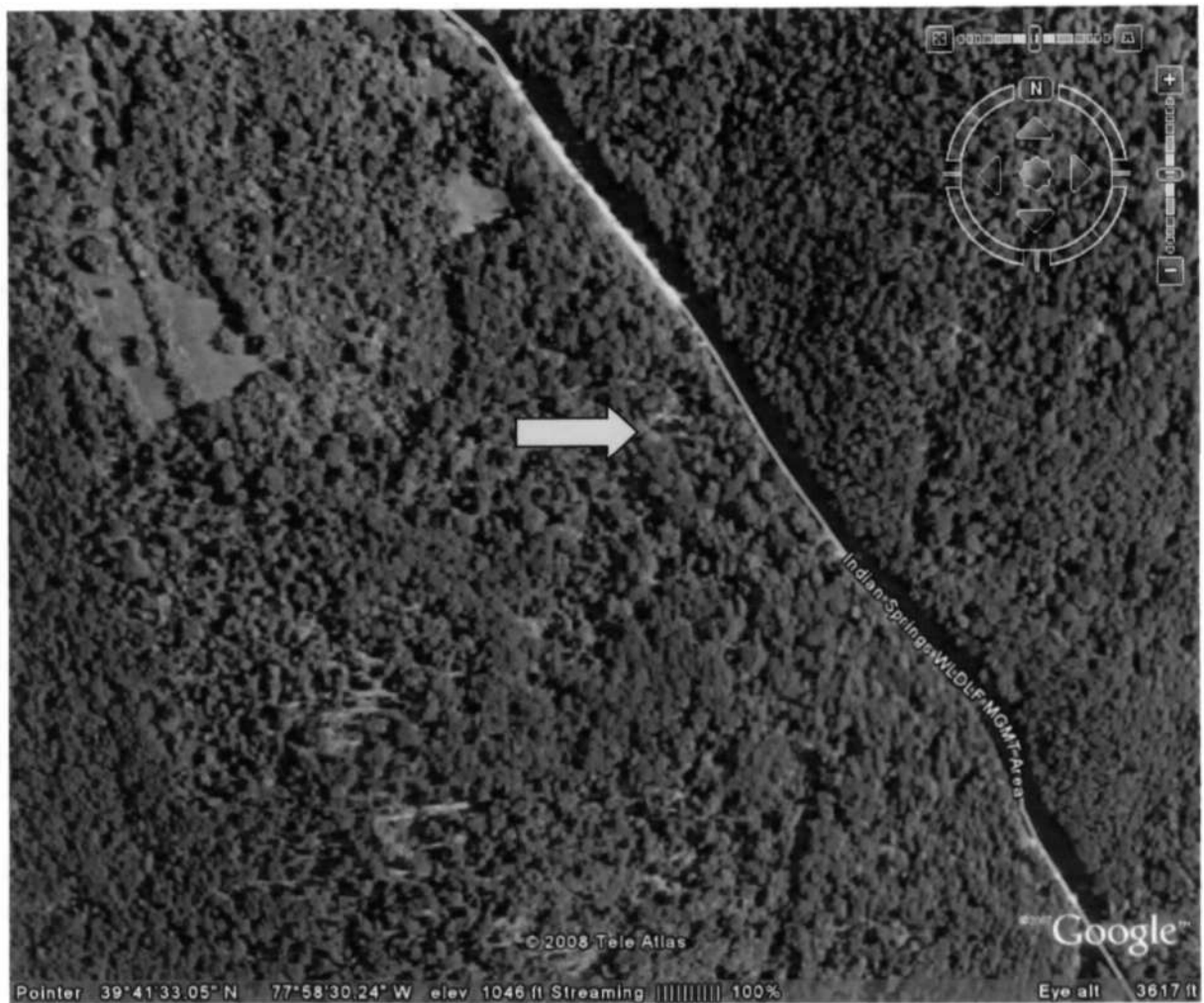


One West Franklin Street, Suite 201 Hagerstown, Maryland 21740
Phone: 301-739-7995 | Fax: 301-739-0765 | info@cushwastouffer.com

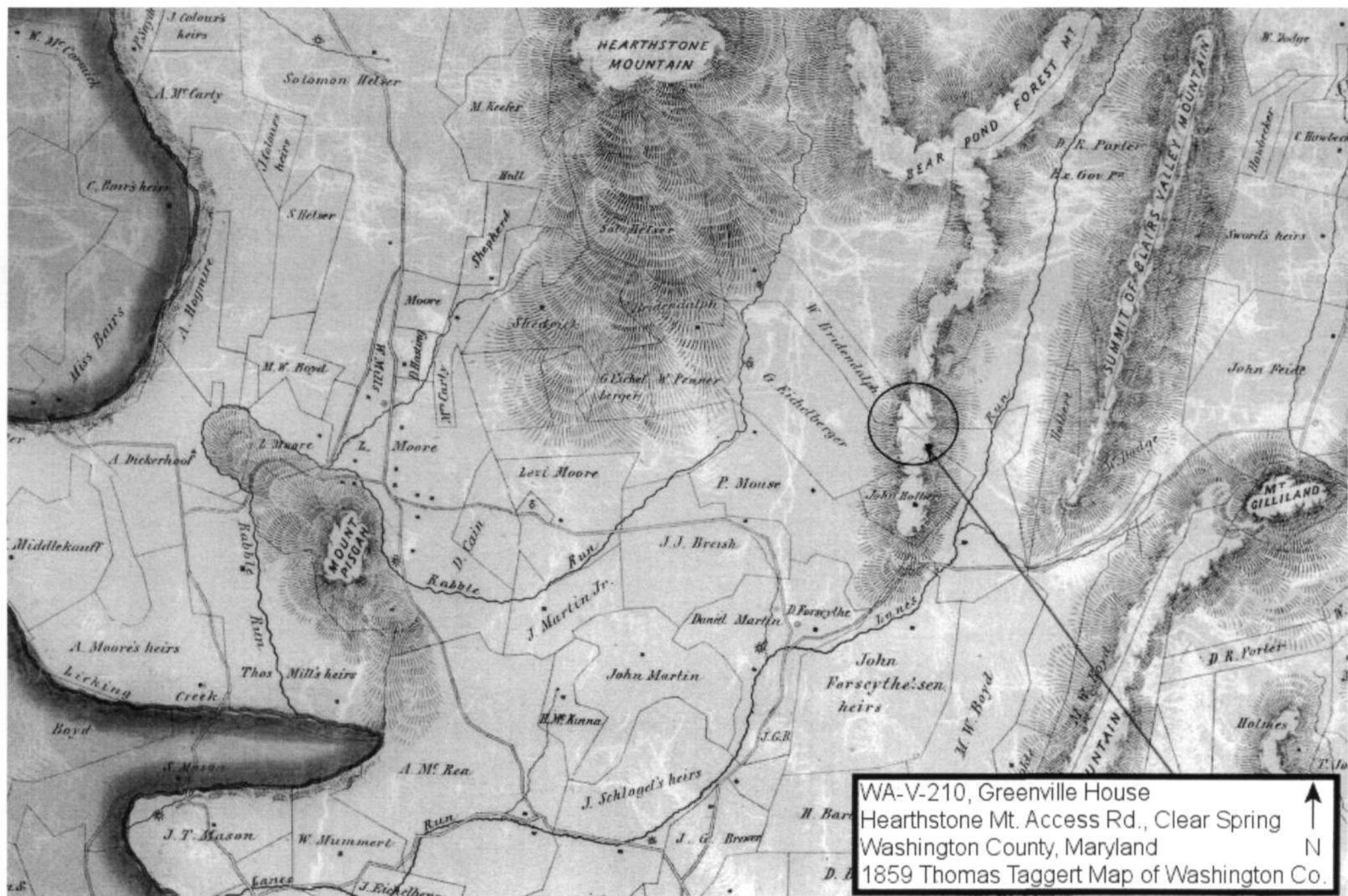
Indian Springs W. M. A.
Clear Spring, Maryland

SK.6

31 October 2008

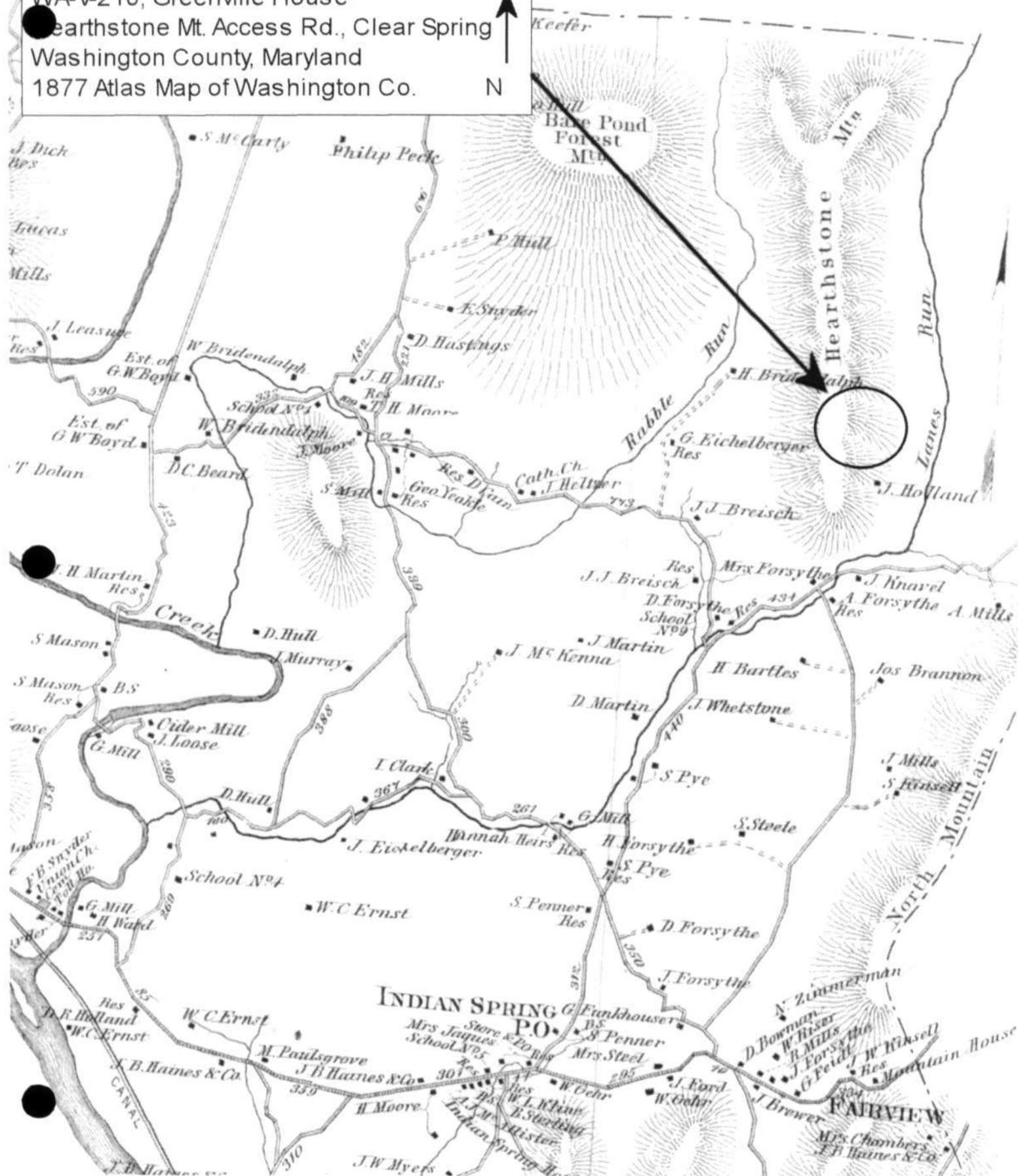


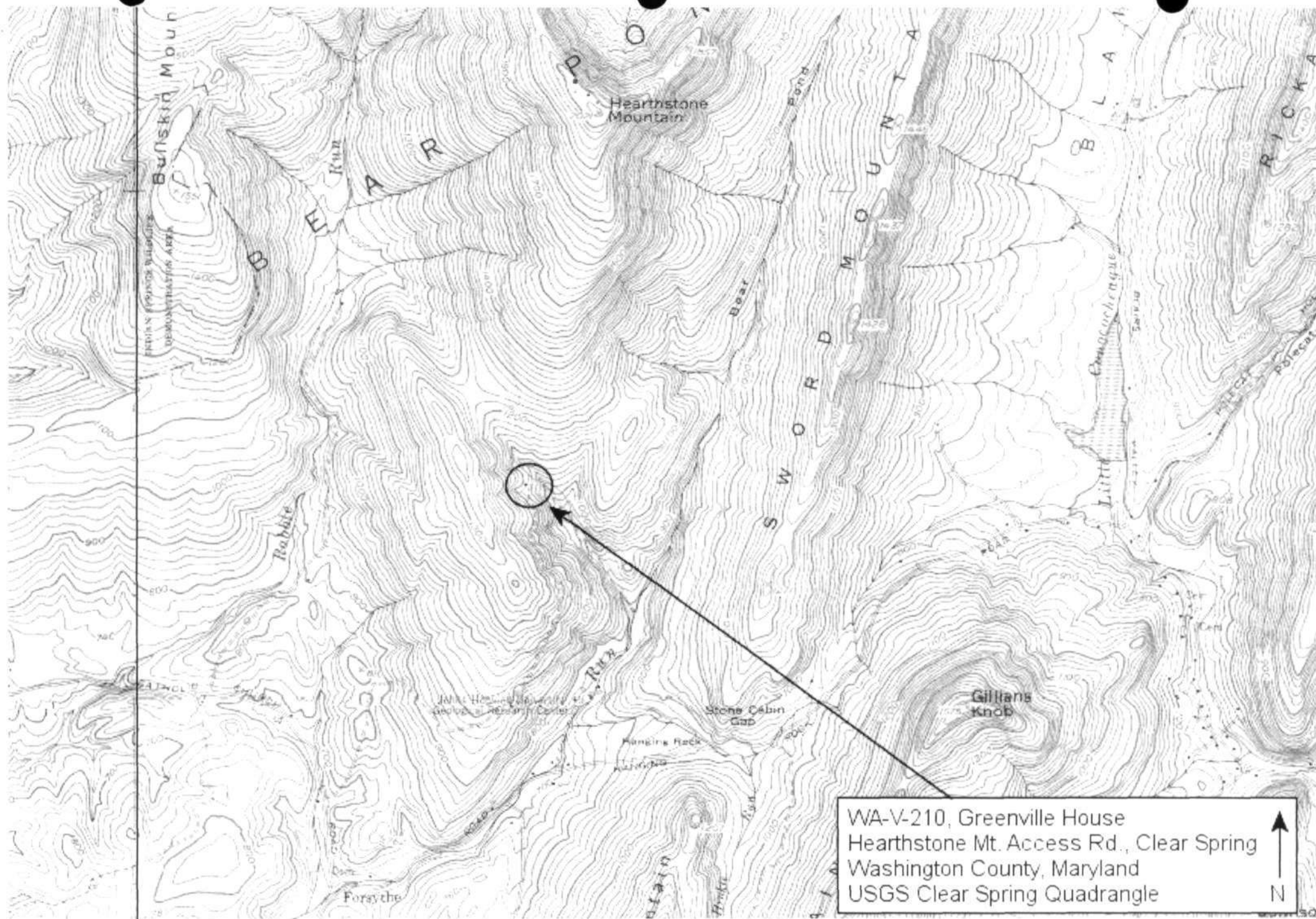
WA-V-210
Greenville House
Hearthstone Mountain Access Road
Clear Spring Vicinity
Washington County, MD



WA-V-210, Greenville House
Hearthstone Mt. Access Rd., Clear Spring
Washington County, Maryland
1859 Thomas Taggart Map of Washington Co.

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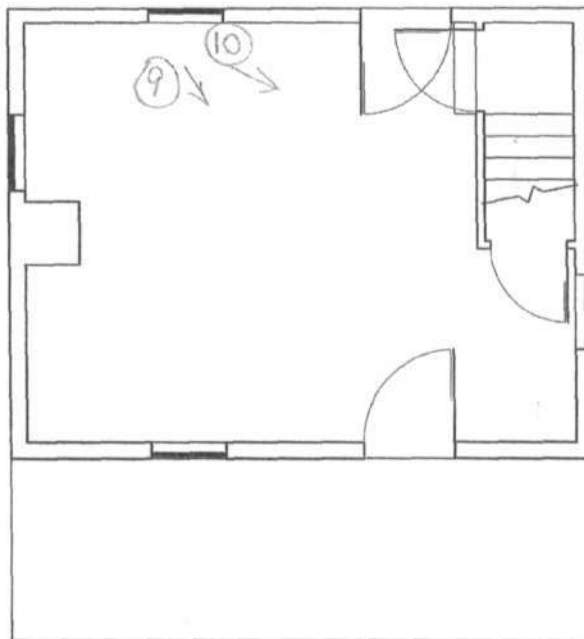


Photo view and
Number



HEARTHSTONE MOUNTAIN ACCESS ROAD, CLEAR SPRING, MARYLAND

SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"

WA-V-210 William H. Bridendolph House

Cushwa & Stouffer
Architects, LLC

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Phone: 301-739-7995 | Fax: 301-739-0765 | info@cushwastouffer.com

Indian Springs W. M. A.
Clear Spring, Maryland

SK.6

31 October 2008



WA-V-210

William H. Bridendolph House, Greenville House
Hearthstone Mountain Access Road, Clear Spring vic.
Washington Co., MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

West view

#1 of 11



WA-V-210

William H. Bridendolph House, Greenville House
Hearthstone Mountain Access Road, Clear Spring vic.
Washington Co., MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Southwest view

#2 of 11



WA-V-210

William H. Bridendolph House, Greenville House
Hearthstone Mountain Access Road, Clear Spring vic.
Washington Co., MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

West (rear) elevation

#3 of 11



WA-V-210

William H. Bridendolph House, Creenville House
Hearthstone Mountain Access Road, Clear Spring vic.

Washington Co., MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Front (East) Elevation

#4 of 11



WA-V-210

William H. Bridendolph House, Greenville House
Hearthstone Mountain Access Road, Clear Spring Vic.
Washington Co., MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

NE View

#5 of 11



WA-V-210

William H. Bridendolph House, Greenville House
Hearthstone Mountain Access Road, Clear Spring vic.
Washington Co., MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

NE view

#6 of 11



WA-V-210

William H. Bridendolph House, Greenville House
Hearthstone Mountain Access Road, Clear Spring vic.
Washington Co., MD

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10/08

MDSHPO

Detail, flat notched corners

#1 of 11



WA-V-210

William H. Bridendolph House, Greenville House
Hearthstone Mountain Access Road, Clear Spring vic.
Washington Co., MD

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10/08

MDSHPO

Barn foundation

#8911



WA-V-210

William H. Bridendolph House, Greenville House
Hearthstone Mountain Access Road, Clear Spring vic.
Washington Co., MD

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10/08

MDSHPO

Interior, NE view

#9 of 11



WA-V-210

William H. Bridendolph House, Greenville House
Hearthstone Mountain Access Road, Clear Spring vic.

Washington Co., MD

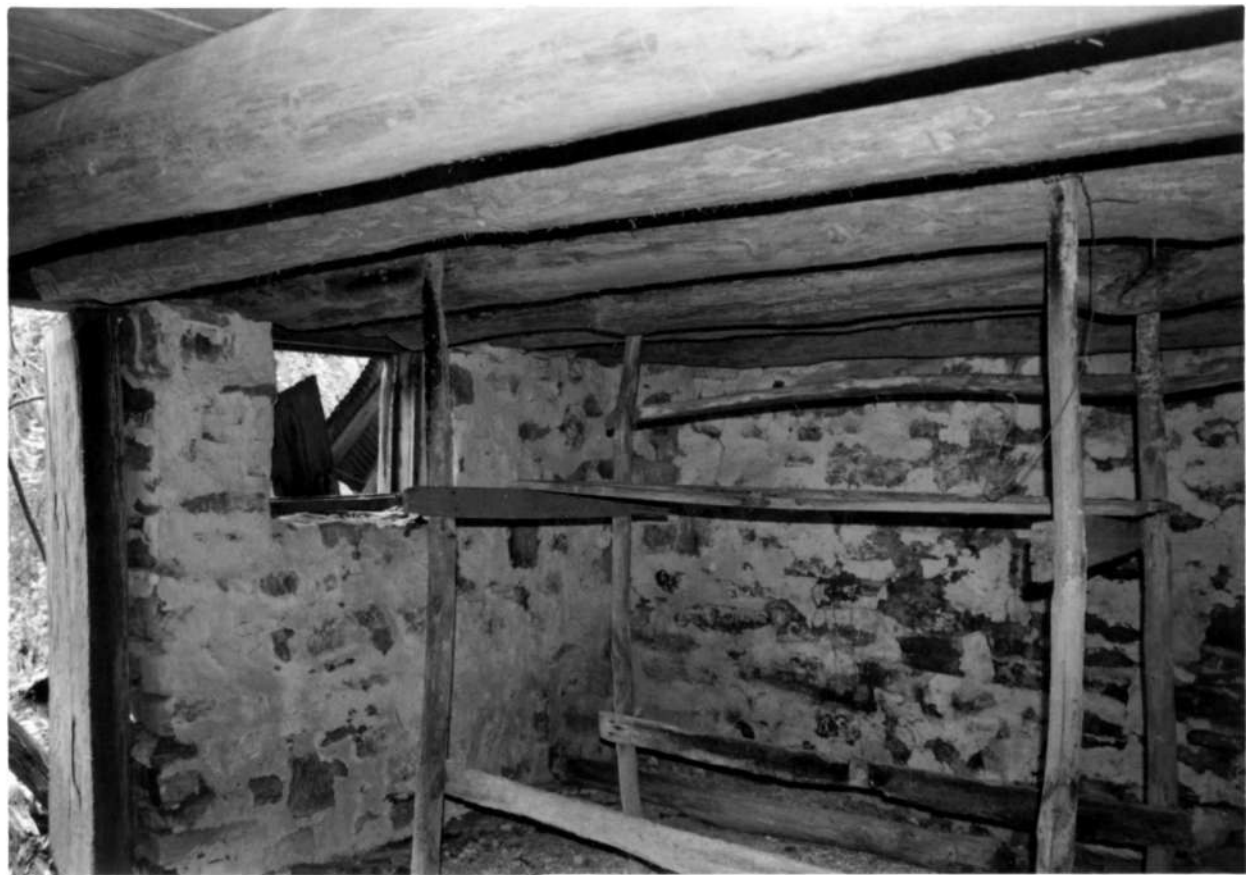
P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Interior, Main floor, NE view

#10 of 11



WA-V-210 Greenville House

William H. Bridendolph House

Hearthstone Mountain Access Rd., Clear Spring vic.

Washington Co., MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPD

Cellar, SE view

#11 9 11

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

WA-V-210
Indian Springs Wildlife
Management Area

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

DNR # IS-6

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Greenville House

USGS: Clear Spring Quad

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Indian Springs Wildlife Management Area

Hearthstone Mountain Access Road,

6

CITY, TOWN

Clear Spring vicinity

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Washington

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
☒ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC
☐ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED
☒ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM
☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ MILITARY ☒ OTHER: VACANT

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Maryland Department of Natural Resources

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Tammy State Office Building

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code
Md. 21401

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Washington County Court House

STREET & NUMBER

West Washington Street

CITY, TOWN

Hagerstown

STATE

Md.

Liber #: 423

Folio #: 116

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

WA-V-210

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☒ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

#7 The Greenville Log House is located in a remote area on the northeast slope of a section of Bear Pond Mountain, off Hanging Rock Road, north of Clear Spring in Washington County, Maryland. The house is situated about one third of the way up the slope and faces east. It stands just west of the access road to Hearstone Mountain and along a trail leading from Catholic Church Road past the Johns Hopkins University Geological Research Center.

The house is a two and one half story, two bay log dwelling resting on white washed stone foundations which are almost a full story in height at the front elevation. The walls are constructed of hand hewn logs with square corner notches. Some of the corners are secured with wire nails. The logs are quite weathered and were either never sided or have been left for a lengthy period without covering. The building is chinked with small scraps of wood and daubed with soft clay and lime mortar.

Most windows have been boarded shut and those remaining open retain no sashes. Plain flat architraves trim the openings.

The main entrance is located in the north bay of the east elevation. A rear entrance is located nearly opposite the front door. The door lintels are at a slightly higher level than the window heads. Neither door remains in place.

Extending across the front elevation is a one and a half story shed roofed porch supported by chamfered square posts on round wooden posts or pilings. A handrail remains in place along the front of the porch.

Corrugated sheet metal covers the roof. A small brick flue is located inside the south end wall. The gables of the house are sheathed with plain vertical boards.

The house is in deteriorated condition.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#8 This log house would appear to date from the last quarter of the 19th century. Factors contributing to the assessment of the building's age include the type of corner notching and method of securing the corners with wire nails, the window and door trim and the small brick flue. The house is a typical vernacular structure of western Maryland. It is in poor condition and will continue to deteriorate if not stabilized.

The house's main architectural significance lies in its representation of an important vernacular form. At this time, it is not known who built the structure or why this remote mountainside site was chosen.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Paula Stoner, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Preservation Assoc.

DATE

3/79

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 202

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Sharpsburg

STATE

Md.

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

ADDENDA

In 1984 the Department of Natural Resources contracted with Joe Getty to conduct a follow-up survey of selected historic properties on DNR lands. DNR funded the field survey and photography but did not prepare finished copy. The attached photocopy pages were forwarded to the Maryland Historical Trust to supplement existing files. All original material and photographs remain in the possession of the Department of Natural Resources under the supervision of Ross Kimmel (x3771).

WA-V-210

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common

GREENVILLE LOG HOUSE

2. Location

street & number

west side of Heathstone Mountain Access Road
1.7 miles north of Hanging Rock Road

city, town

Clear Spring

☒ vicinity of

congress

state

Maryland

county

Washington

3. Classification

Category

☐ district

☒ building(s)

☐ structure

☐ site

☐ object

Ownership

☒ public

☐ private

☐ both

Public Acquisition

☐ in process

☐ being considered

☐ not applicable

Status

☐ occupied

☒ unoccupied

☐ work in progress

Accessible

☒ yes: restricted

☐ yes: unrestricted

☐ no

4. Owner of Property (give names and initials)

name

Maryland Department of Natural Resources

street & number

Tawes State Office Building

city, town

Annapolis

state and

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.

Washington County Courthouse

street & number

West Washington Street

city, town

Hagerstown

6. Representation in Existing

title

DNR Survey

date

February 1979

depository for survey records

Department of Natural Resources

city, town

Annapolis

7. Description

Survey No. WA-V-~~210~~ 210

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☒ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Greenville Log House

The Greenville Log House is a late nineteenth century log structure located on a sloping site on Bear Pond Mountain. The building is two stories on a stone foundation. The sloping site provides a foundation entrance at the ground level on the main facade. The main facade (south facade) also contains a double-tier porch with a shed roof. The structure is constructed of hewn logs square notched at the corners. The interior plan is one room with a stairway at the east end and a stove-flue chimney at the west end. The logs are chinked with large wood chips which were then covered with mortar. While the structure is fairly stable today, the deterioration of the chinking has left the building open to greater deterioration in the near future.

The Greenville Log House is located in a remote area on the northeast slope of a section of Bear Pond Mountain. The house is on the west side of the Hearth Stone Mountain access road, approximately 1.7 miles north of Hanging Rock Road. It is in the Indian Springs Wildlife management area north of Clear Spring, Washington County, Maryland. The house is situated about one third of the way up the slope and faces east.

The house is a two-story structure built into a slope with a ground level foundation on the east facade. It is a two-bay by one-bay structure with a one-room plan. The walls are constructed of hand hewn logs with square corner notches. Some of these logs are secured with wire nails which would indicate a late nineteenth century period of construction. While there are corner boards at the corners protecting the log ends, it does not appear that

siding was ever applied to the log structure. The spaces between the logs were filled with large wood chips and covered with a soft clay and lime mortar. A recent repair job covered the chinking with Portland Cement in some areas.

The main facade has a full ground level story with an entrance in the northernmost bay and a window in the southernmost bay. This entrance includes the bottom tier of a double-tiered porch. The foundation level is whitewashed. Also, there was no interior access between the ground floor and the first story. The first story has a entrance in the northernmost bay and a window in the southernmost bay. The second story has a window in both bays. The doors and windows have plain wood frames and wood sills. All of the doors and windows have been boarded up to prevent vandalism to the structure. The doors are batten tongue-and-groove board construction. The front porch is supported at the foundation level by round logs which support framing for the floor joists. The porch on the first story has squared posts. At the north end of the porch, a stone wall projects out from the foundation to support the first story and the porch. It appears that there were steps up to the porch on this side. The porch is covered with a shed roof covered in corrugated sheet metal. The main roof is also covered in corrugated sheet metal.

The north gable end has a single window on each story. The south gable end has a window on the first story and a square window in the gable. The gables at both ends are covered in vertical boarding siding.

Draft--Description--Greenville Log House

The west facade has an entrance in the northermost bay and windows in the southernmost bay of the first story and the two bays of the second story. The door arrangement on the east and west facades thus creates a through-passage in the house. A small brick flue projects at the ridge of the roof at the south gable end.

The interior plan has one room on each story with a stairway running along the east gable wall and the stove flue chimney at the west gable wall. There is little ornamentation in the structure. The only retained ornamentation is the board frames of the windows which have a bead on the top edge of the frame in a framing of four-inch boards. The structure has a common rafter roof with the rafters projecting out past the plate forming the roof overhang. It also appears that the handrail on the front porch which has an unusual high position ^{and} ~~in~~ the chamfered posts are original porch trim.

8. Significance

Survey No. WA - V - 204 210

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

DRAFT

Significance

The Greenville Log House is a late nineteenth century log structure typical of middle to low-income housing in the mountainous regions of Washington County. The lack of ornamental features and even of exterior siding showed that this was a practical structure for a residence. It does contain features such as corner boards which were used to protect the open grained ends of the square notched logs. The gaps between the logs were filled with pieces of wood which then were covered with mortar.

Simplicity of the structure is also shown in its one-room plan. The sloping site provided for actually three functional levels with a stone foundation room being used mainly for storage purposes. The house provided compact living quarters at a low cost. There is evidence on the site for several other small outbuildings.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. WA-V-244 20

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

1. Form Prepared By

name/title Joe Getty

organization Department of Natural Resources

date January 1984

street & number Towers State Office Bldg

telephone 269-3771

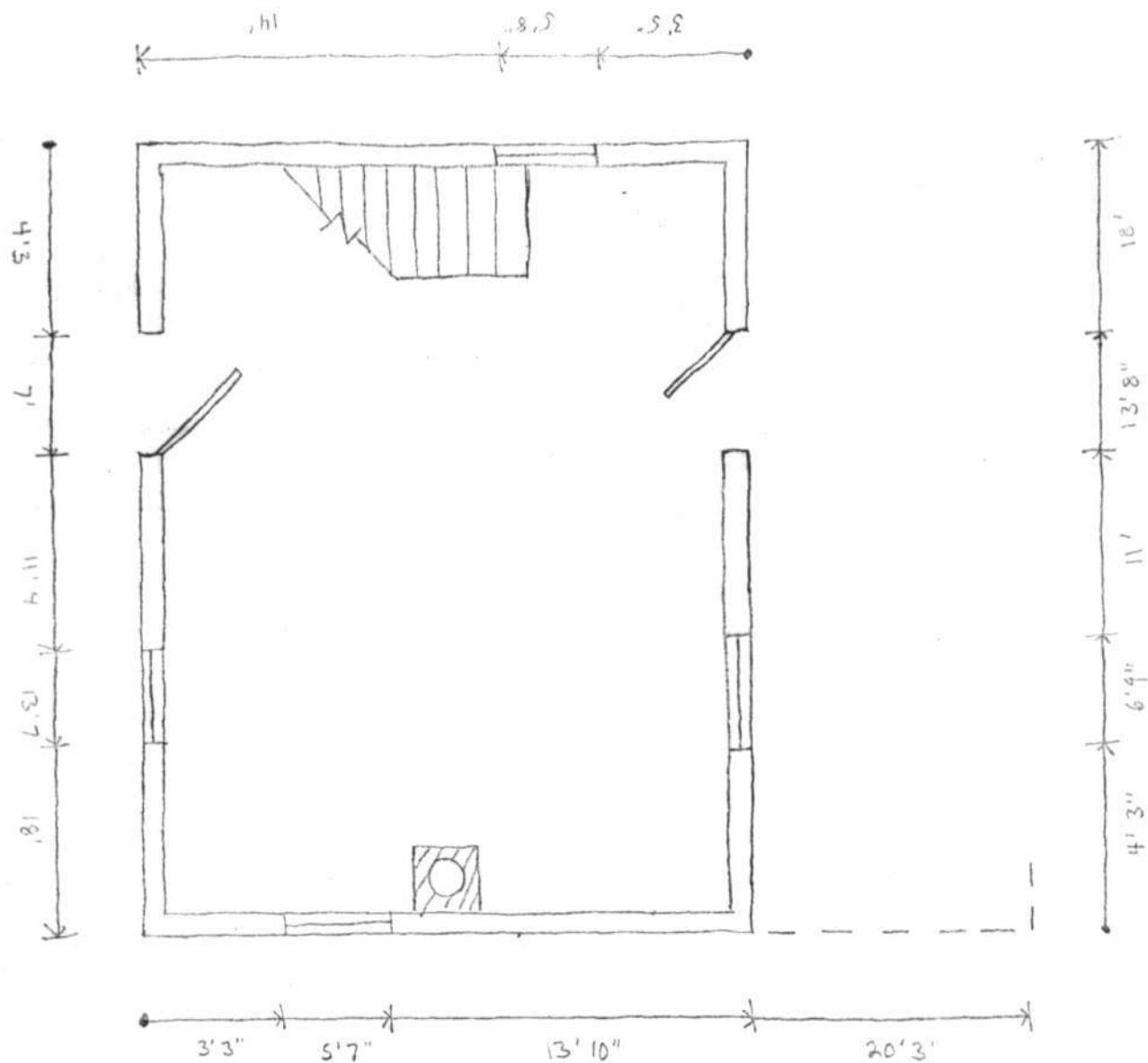
city or town Annapolis

state Maryland

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return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438



FIRST STORY

WA-V- 210

GREENVILLE LOG HOUSE

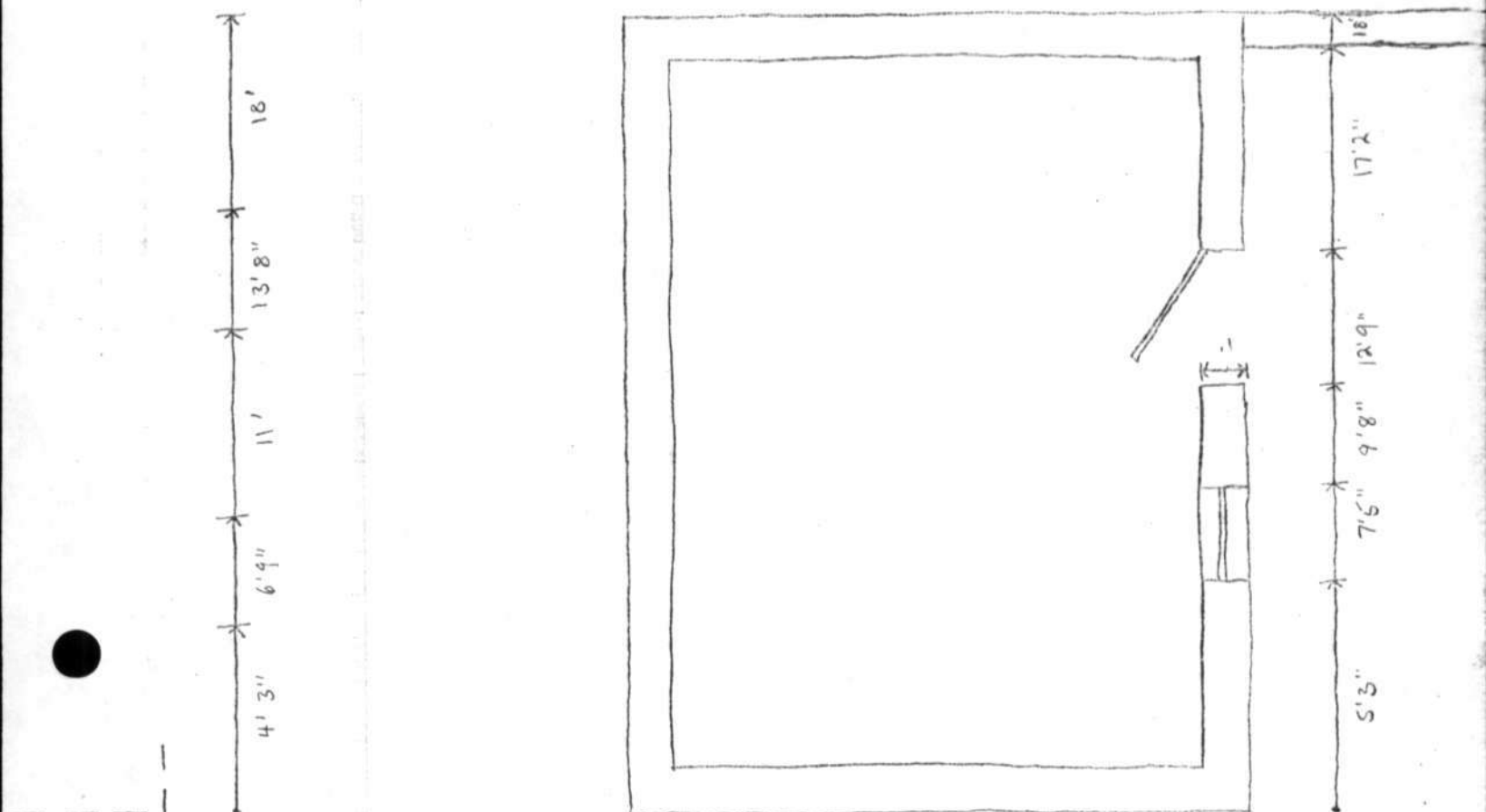
Hearthstone Mountain Access Road

1/84

J. Getty

scale 1/4" = 1 foot





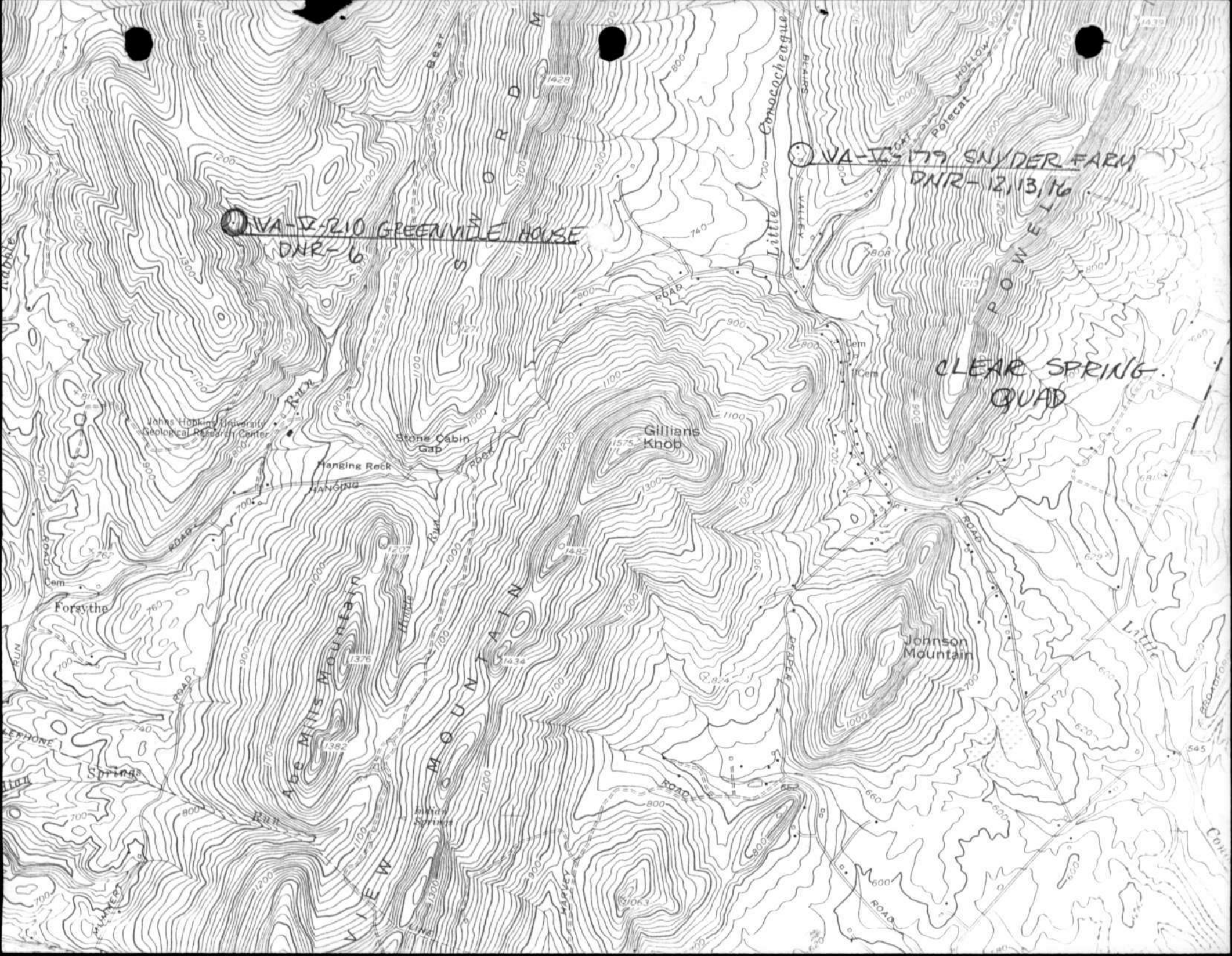
GROUND FLOOR

= 1 foot

VA-210 GREENVILLE HOUSE
DNR-6

VA-179 SNYDER FARM
DNR-12, 13, 16

CLEAR SPRING
QUAD



WA-V-210 - Greenville Log House

top - east & north facades

center - east & south facades

bottom - west & south facades

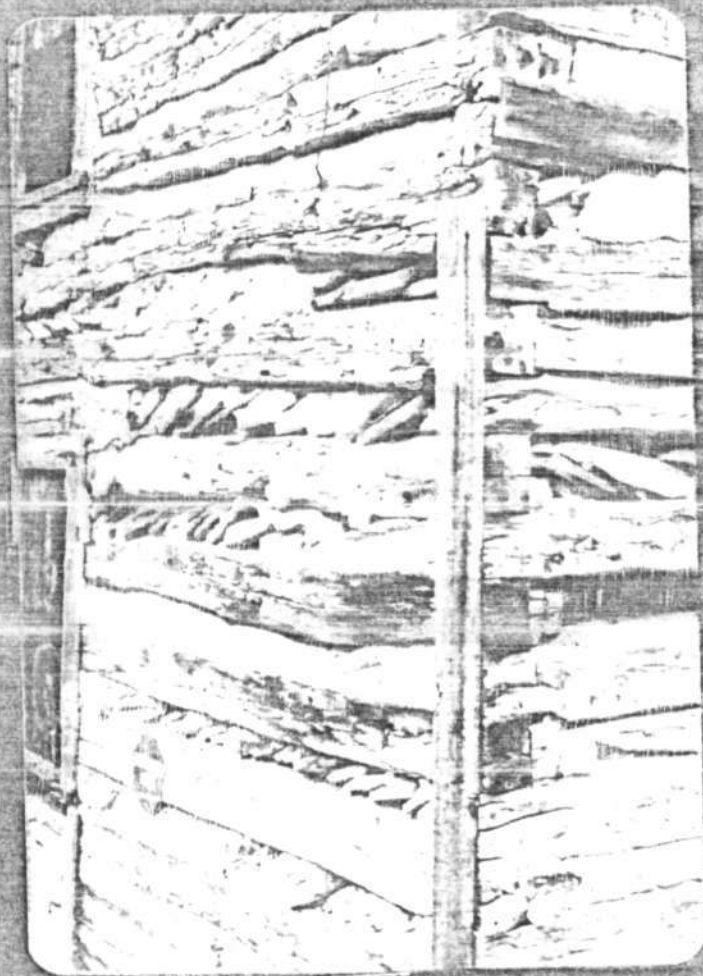


WA-IV-210 Greenville Log House

top - north & west facades

bot. left - log chinking

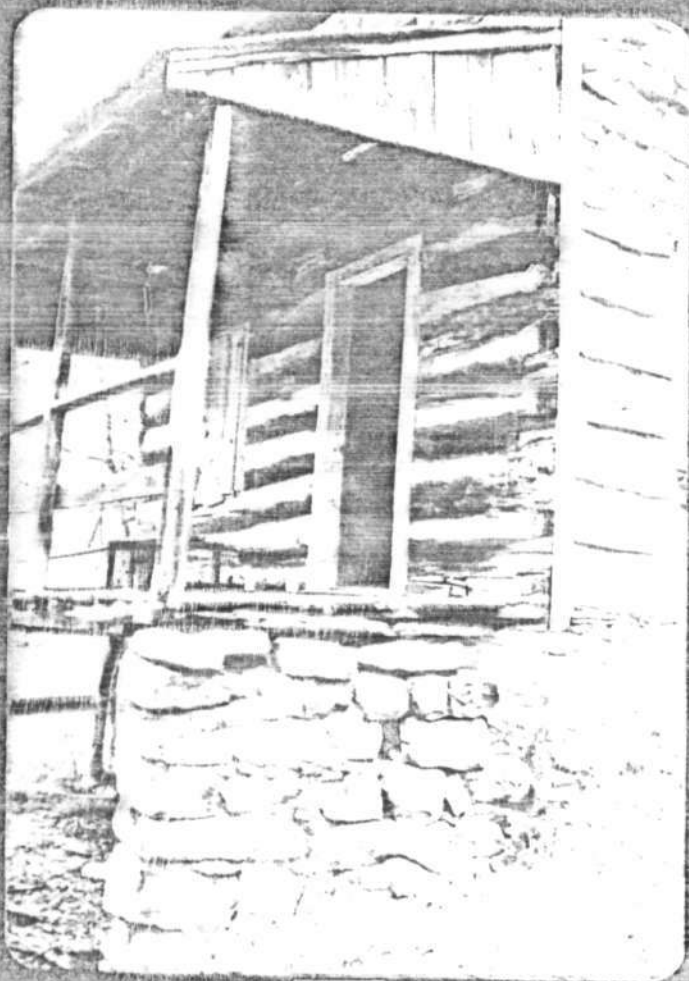
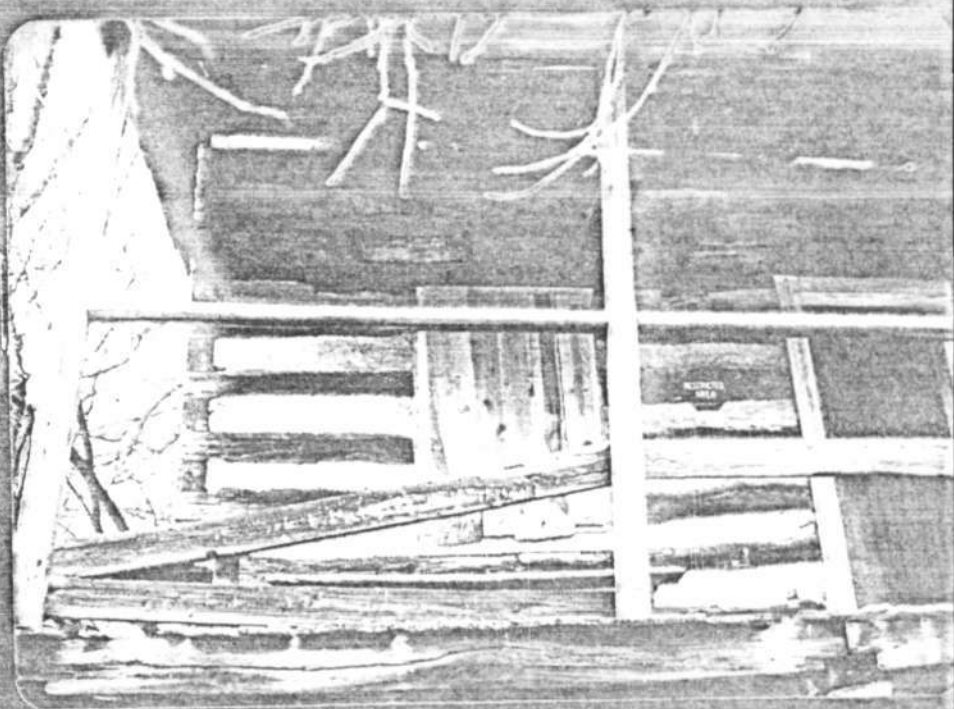
bot. right - log notching



WA-X-210 Greeno. He Log House

PORCH DETAILS

top - east side
bot. left - north side
bot. right - roof



WA-V-210 Greenville Log House

Top - East Facade - Foundation level

Center - North gable

Bottom - Window detail, North facade

